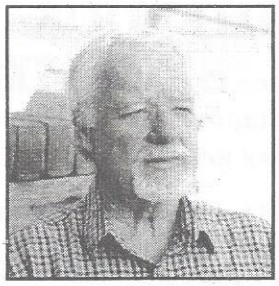
SMITH'S REPORT

On the Holocaust Controversy

Nº 134 www.Codoh.com December 2006



Serving the Revisionist Community since 1990

"ONE THIRD OF THE HOLOCAUST: THE REINHARD CAMPS"
REMEMBERING DAVID McCALDEN
ANNE FRANK'S DISEASED TREE TO BE CUT DOWN.

One Third of the Holocaust

The Reinhard Camps: Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor

A four-hour, fifteen-minute film

Produced by Mike Smith (pseudonym)

Reviewed by Stephan Gallant

Revisionist videos to date have tended to suffer from either inadequate production values or an insufficient acquaintance with the revisionist case against the Holocaust, or both. *One Third of the Holocaust* is thus a welcome exception: a highly competent narrative that makes a solid, and often compelling, contribution not merely to revisionist videography but to the case against the Holocaust.

One Third of the Holocaust deals with the allegation that around 1.5 million Jews were gassed and incinerated at three small camps—Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor—in eastern Poland, in a program known as Operation Reinhard. This toll exceeds that ascribed to the better known Auschwitz, and comes to nearly a third of Raul Hilberg's estimate of 5.1 million victims. That these camps have been studied and written about less than Auschwitz gives the video some scope for novelty, although the influence of such revisionist sources as Carlo Mattogno and Germar Rudolf is freely acknowledged in *One Third.*

Like most makers of revisionist videos, the anonymous producer of *One Third of the Holocaust* is evidently a nonprofessional, working with limited financial resources, and has had little prominence in revisionist circles before now. These things make the achievement in this video all the more impressive. For *One Third of the Holocaust* does more than transfer written or oral revisionist arguments to the screen: It effectively employs basic video techniques to present its case, the product of diligent research on the Reinhard camps, with a dramatic impact that can't be matched in print.

Continued on page 4

NOTEBOOK

Anne Frank's dying tree a metaphor for the Holocaust story generally.

The Amsterdam city council has decided that the chestnut tree that comforted Anne Frank while she was in hiding during the German occupation of Holland is hopelessly diseased and must be cut down. I was alerted to this story by Hannover, who posts on The Codoh Forum. He noted: "This story is so symbolic I can hardly believe it." I agree.

While the story references a girl who was victimized by "history" unto death, the Holocaust story itself, much like her tree, has become diseased in a way that is unbelievable to anyone with an open mind. Anne's tree has been attacked by "an aggressive fungus and a moth, called the horse chestnut leaf miner." We have seen that the minds of many of those who created the original texts for the Holocaust story were themselves attacked by an aggressive "intellectual" fungus that corrupted their honesty and sickened their decency.

Anne's chestnut is familiar to some 25 million readers of this diary-that-is-not-a-diary. The Holocaust story itself, diseased from top to bottom and promoted by the same folk who promote both, is familiar to generations of entire peoples from one end of the planet to the other.

"The tree's condition has rapidly deteriorated in recent years," the city said. "The inner wood is rotten and the dying roots and bark are not regenerating."

This is perhaps the most "symbolic" reference to the diseased Anne Frank tree. The core Holocaust stories about gas chambers and gas vans and the genocide of the European Jews (the unique monstrosity of the Germans) have been shown by revisionist arguments to be rotten (diseased) through and through. The roots are dying—the accepted figures for Auschwitz alone demonstrate this, while neither the roots of the story nor the bark are regenerating. To the contrary. This is why they have to imprison us and try to ruin us.

The latest is that the Anne Frank Foundation is planning to send chestnuts from the Anne Frank tree to the "hundreds of Anne Frank schools located across the globe." Just as fungus and disease reside in the DNA of each of these chestnuts, it resides as well in the hearts of those who promote those schools, as well as those who consciously promote the unique monstrosity of the Germans, who are guilty only of what we are all guilty of.

A joke, a joke—my freedom for a joke.

In January 2005, a Berlin state court found Horst Mahler, a former lawyer and strategist for the far-right National Democratic Party, guilty of incitement. The charge was linked to his handing out pamphlets in 2002 at the party's headquarters in Berlin that described hatred for Jews as an "unmistakable sign of solid mental health." Mahler appealed the conviction, but the nation's highest administrative court upheld it in August. In the meantime, Mahler was allowed to remain free and attempted to support the defense in the trial of Ernst Zundel. Mahler was barred from that trial.

Here is serious man who sacrificed his work for his party and for Ernst Zundel for—what? The John Kerry botched joke about the U.S. military was nothing compared to Mahler's "solid mental health" extravaganza. Of course, some will argue that both Kerry and Mahler are right.

Revisionist activist Rich Salzer to publish new revisionist monthly.

Rich has contributed to the "Our Voices ..." project an essay that he titles "My Story on How I Came to Doubt the 'Holaembellishment'." The fact that I have not run it is one more suggestion that we have to move to 12 pages monthly here. Meanwhile, Rich is about to launch the "Rich Salzer (revisionist) Review." It is scheduled to be published monthly, the first number to be out in December. For more information, or to buy the first issue up front at $20 per copy, write to:

Rich Salzer,
Historical Review Library,
1212 Saddelback Landing,
Chesaepake, VA 23320.

LETTERS

I want to hear from you. I read everything you write. I regret that I am not able to respond individually to each correspondent. I may publish your letter here. I may edit it for length and/or content. Please make it very clear to me if I can use your name, or if you need to remain anonymous.

Yes, I'll do a piece for your "Our Voices ..." project. Meanwhile, here is a sample of my syntax which you requested.

Revisionistics extends our psychic longevity ... Holocaustics has now "passed its ark." Rip Van Winkle is an idealized Americana—that I love. When "S.R." arrives I roll six Virginian tobacco cigarettes and settle down with a pint of good quality tea. I read "S.R." thrice (a syntax feast), an addict of your recent terse prose. You wield a fine quill, mostly.

Tom Callow

Tom: I would have printed a longer excerpt here but for your use of French, together with a vocabulary that at times is rather above my head, thus my comprehension. I am oftentimes (agreeably) surprised by the quality of the folk who read my stuff.

As you say, all events of history ought to be able to be appraised with an open mind. I go even further - you ought to be able to hold ANY point of view, so long as you don't commit a violent act. For example, I am intrigued by Adolf Hitler—that in 5 years a man can rise

from dossing in the street to leading a country of 60 million people is staggering. It indicates that the bloke must have had something about him. That's not to defend any regime.

It's disturbing to think that people like Professor Faurisson are being systematically targeted, isolated and (in the case of Messrs Irving, Zundel and Rudolf) incarcerated for holding a point of view, while men like Bush and Blair cause massive death and carnage (on a scale which ~~will~~ is equivalent to Auschwitz if one totals all Iraqi excess deaths since 1991).

I am no fan of Nazism (I am an anarcho-capitalist who abhors the State in all its forms) but I am appalled by the idea that—like Atheism in the 1700s, or Heliocentrism in the 1500s—there are ***ideas*** for which one can become the target of the force of the State. I'm no enemy of Judaism (except to the extent that I am an enemy of all religion), although of course I oppose Israel's abhorrent treatment of its indigenous Palestinians.

Eventually truth will out. Anyone with an eye to the facts can see what that truth is (although I am not allowed to say what I think the truth is, since I live in France). It is absolutely critical that when it does, people do everything within their power to prevent reprisals against the Jewish community - otherwise (with generations of historical hatred, and two generations of suppressed hatred) there will be a bloodbath. It will be bad enough in "Israel" when they lose US protection—we don't want the same revenge ideology in our own neighbourhoods.

Geoffrey Trowsend

OUR VOICES:
THE HUMAN FACE OF HOLOCAUST REVISIONISM

Greg Raven is the VIP who runs the Holocaust Historiography Project (HHP), one of the primary revisionist Web sites on the Internet. HHP has begun a tradition, in its third year now, of running the **"Annual David McCalden Most Macabre Halloween Holocaust Tale Challenge."**.

Contestants are encouraged to come up with the most ridiculously ghoulish stories they can find related to Holocaust torture, extermination, and medical experiment claims, stories that would impress and amuse McCalden. Entries cannot duplicate any of the existing material posted on HHP, which already has more than 200 ridiculous Holocaust-related items, as well as a wide range of other documents.

I wanted to run the texts of this year's contest winners in the last issue of Smith's Report, but we fell behind the curve and could not schedule it. Now we're coming into the Christmas season and it isn't the right moment. Nevertheless, those of you who are interested can drop me a line and I will send you print-outs of the prize winners for this year.

Meanwhile, Raven's contest reminded me that while David McCalden was a primary force in getting revisionism off the ground in America, we seldom hear his name any longer. He was an absolutely unique figure, and I asked Greg if he would catch us up on how he contributed to our work. Greg's response follows. While this is not penned by McCalden himself, I think it right to run it here.

David McCalden, 1951-1990

By Greg Raven

The 1976 publication of Arthur R. Butz' groundbreaking book, *The Hoax of the Twentieth Century,* defined the territory of the revisionist view of Holocaust extermination claims, and set the standard for the discussion to follow. What remained was to get the word out. In the U.S., it was David McCalden who took up this daunting task.

McCalden was born in 1951 into a working-class family in Belfast, Northern Ireland. He attended the University of London, Goldsmiths' College and graduated with a Certificate in Education (Sociology) in 1974. From 1972 until 1977 he was involved with various movements for the preservation of British national integrity, traditions, wildlife, and environment.

McCalden was a controversialist who took nothing for granted. In the early 1970s he edited *Nationalist News* and was a regular contributor to *Britain First* newspaper. He was a founder of the early Hunt Saboteurs' movement, the first editor of its journal, *Howl,* and later produced *Beacon*—a magazine that was well ahead of its time. He also wrote the book *Nuremberg & Other War Crimes Trials* (1978), which appeared under its publisher's house *nom de plume* "Richard Harwood." McCalden moved to the United States in the late 1970s and gave up active politics.

In 1978 McCalden moved to California and established the Institute for Historical Review (IHR). As the Director of the IHR, McCalden was responsible for several groundbreaking activities, including the instigation of the group's "International Revisionist Conferences" in 1979, the founding of the *Journal of Historical Review* (JHR) a year later, and perhaps most famously, offering a $50,000 reward for anybody who could provide proof

that the gas chambers existed. At the IHR's Second International Revisionist Conference, Ontario, California, McCalden announced two new contests—each for $25,000—to anyone who can prove either that the diary of Anne Frank is genuine or that the Nazis ever made soap from the bodies of Jews. Although there were some who announced they could claim one or more these prizes but did not come forward (such as Simon Wiesenthal), and others who did come forward but had no proof (such as Mel Mermelstein), no one was able to claim any of them, despite the fact that each contest dealt with key claims made about what has been called "the best documented event in human history."

McCalden had virtually unlimited energy to devote to revisionism, collecting audio tapes of every radio show that mentioned him, producing video tapes, reprinting several classic revisionist books, writing for and editing the JHR (under the pseudonym "Lewis Brandon"), and doing all the other things that a small start-up outfit such as the IHR needed done, while still finding time to personally visit—without any warning whatsoever—most of the people who wrote to him from a return address less than a day's drive away.

McCalden left the IHR in 1981 to become a freelance writer, interesting himself in modern history, politics, ecology, and atheism, and founded "Truth Missions." He published a variety of publications under this imprint, including *Holocaust News*, *David McCalden's Revisionist Newsletter*, and the booklets *Exiles From History* and *The Amazing, Rapidly Shrinking 'Holocaust'* (1987). McCalden's intellectual curiosity drove him to travel to eastern Poland to visit the so-called "extermination camps." Utilizing newly-found wartime aerial photographs, he compared Holocaust claims with the real evidence on the ground.

In 1984, after the California Library Association (CLA) cancelled contracts it had signed with McCalden to present an exhibit and separate program on his revisionist views at the CLA's 86th Annual Conference in Los Angeles, McCalden sued, claiming the city of Los Angeles, the Wiesenthal Center, the California Library Association, the American Jewish Committee, and others illegally conspired to deprive him of his First Amendment free speech rights through "extortionate threats." The suit eventually wound up in the U.S. Supreme Court, which decided to let stand a lower-court ruling that McCalden could proceed with his case.

McCalden was a militant atheist who delighted in riling religious people, although one didn't need to be religious to disagree with him. To this day, there are revisionists who refuse to be associated in any way with him, but as one of McCalden's admirers wrote, "He was a unique personality and one of the truly great free-thinkers of our time."

The Holocaust Historiography Project < http://www.historiography-project.org >has set up the Annual David McCalden Most Macabre Halloween Holocaust Tale Challenge in his honor.

He died in El Segundo, California, on October 15, 1990, from complications due to pneumonia, after an illness of several months. He was survived by a wife and child.

More information about David McCalden

- "Court stays clear of fray over free speech, Holocaust history," UPI, June 1, 1992.
- Elliott, Mark, and Michael McClintock. "Holocaust 'Revisionists' and the California Library Association." *Midstream* 32.4 (April 1986): 36–38.
- Kamm, Susan. "'Holocaust Hoax' Publisher Barred From Annual Convention of California LA After Controversy Spreads Through State." *American Libraries* 16.1 (1985): 5.
- Swan, John, and Noel Peattie. *The Freedom to Lie: A Debate About Democracy.* Jefferson, NC: McFarland, 1989.
- The Simon Wiesenthal Center for Holocaust Studies, et al., vs. Viviana McCalden, as administrator of the estate of David McCalden, Supreme Court of the United States, case number 91-1643.

ONE THIRD OF THE HOLOCAUST Continued from page 1

Simple but Effective

The elements of this video are simple. *One Third* employs numerous still photos—of pages from books, of the "eyewitnesses" and "perpetrators," of the Nuremberg trial, of maps and models of Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor, and of seemingly neutral objects, from a barbecue grill to the Rose Bowl—all of which, through the narrator's careful explication, reinforced by highlighting and underlining of important text and subtitles, impact tellingly on the orthodox story. Clips from the Eichmann trial, *Shoah, Schindler's List,* and lesser-known exterminationist films are complemented by scenes from the 1970s *Charlie's Angels* (who knew the Angels underwent a delousing on national television?) and other non-Holocaust sources both to undermine the myth and to frame an indictment of its promulgators that grows more pointed as *One Third* progresses. Finally there is footage shot by the videomaker, which serves chiefly to test the assertions about material reality that underlie the claims about mass annihilation in Operation Reinhard.

One Third of the Holocaust begins somewhat artificially, with newspaper headlines on the Mideast conflict prompting some contrived footage of a trip to the library, but the video's careful craft quickly becomes evident, nowhere more so than in the next

several episodes, which artfully set the stage for a head-on collision of Holocaust dogma with textual and physical evidence.

In the first of these, *One Third* lays out the conventional account of what happened at Treblinka, Sobibor, and Belzec, invoking the authority of Raul Hilberg, dean of twentieth-century Holocaust historians, and Yitzhak Arad, Israeli author of the most substantial exterminationist monograph on the Reinhard camps. Stills of passages in their books, subtitled, highlighted, and underlined to a voice-over by the narrator; maps and models of the camps reflecting the official version; and a film clip of Hilberg describing, with Uriah Heep–like humility, his devotion to "minutiae or detail," are used to present, without argument, their version of the process of mass annihilation said to have occurred there. This does more than give context to what follows: It provides non-revisionist viewers with the grounding in the official Holocaust scenario without which revisionist points float weightlessly in the air (a need too often neglected in our polemics), while giving them a chance to progress slowly from certitude to skepticism by avoiding the didacticism and hectoring too often found in revisionist treatments.

In the next section, however, *One Third of the Holocaust* rolls out the artillery against the Reinhard allegations. The opening shot aims at survivor testimony, the chief worm in the rotten apple of Holocaust historiography, and soon the viewer is reading and hearing bizarre statements about corpses used for kindling and bodies that incinerate without fuel from *A Year in Treblinka* by Yankiel Wiernik. Then *One Third* slyly references Hilberg's professed concern for detail by doubling back to his *Destruction of the European Jews,* where Wiernik is shown to be cited five times in the brief section on extermination; the video also demonstrates that Arad's *Belzec, Sobibor, Treblinka* mentions Wiernik by name on an astounding twenty-four pages.

This nexus of wild testimony and its acceptance and reliance by recognized authorities on Holocaust history is tightly maintained in *One Third of the Holocaust,* throughout a cavalcade of witnesses led by Wiernik, Abe Bomba (whose testimony from *Shoah* about cutting women's hair in the Treblinka [sic] gas chamber appears here), Samuel Rajzman, and Eliyahu Rosenberg. A gauge of the videomaker's psychological astuteness is his readiness to entertain relatively benign explanations for the false testimony at the start; this readiness soon evaporates, and if anything the narrative tone becomes a bit too querulous—although, after an hour or so of *One Third of the Holocaust,* only Elie Wiesel or Claude Lanzmann could be all that offended by it.

Fact vs. Fancy

The heart of *One Third* lies in the discrepancies between the official version of what went on in the Reinhard camps and the physical and chemical realities governing what could actually have taken place there. Through stills and film clips the videomaker presents the case, by now familiar to revisionists, against diesel exhaust as the source of the carbon monoxide supposedly used to kill the victims. (Here credit ought to have been given to Fritz Berg, author of the relevant research, although by now Berg's name is practically synonymous with that research.) Similarly, *One Third* debunks the efficacy of the cramped "gas chambers" for all but mass suffocation—the one use that has never been attributed to them in the various contending eyewitness accounts of the modus operandi (all of which except the diesel story, as the video shows, have been excised from the official version).

One Third is at its most energetic in analyzing the claims regarding the disposal of the gassing victims' bodies, nearly all of which are supposed to have first been buried, and then dug up and reduced to ashes on open-air pyres. The videomaker has not only thoroughly acquainted himself with the official version of what became of the corpses and the revisionist case against it, but has devoted considerable ingenuity and industry of his own to the vexing question of how the evidence for the graves and remains (even if incinerated) of 1.5 million people seems to have vanished into thin air.

One Third probes deeply into the problems of situating and filling mass graves in the tiny areas of the already small Reinhard camps in which they are supposed to have been located. Here video techniques are put to good use in identifying, defining, and quantifying the claims of, in particular, Yitzhak Arad (a former director, we are reminded, of the Israeli Holocaust museum and research center Yad Vashem). A picture of an Olympic-size swimming pool conveys the approximate square footage of the alleged Treblinka burial pit), while an aerial shot of the Rose Bowl shows the area needed to seat a little over eighty thousand spectators; on-screen measurements of Arad's maps, extrapolations from his burial information, and information on the proximity of the water table to the surface soil demonstrate the impossibility of burying more than a small fraction of the well over a million bodies allegedly interred in the Reinhard camps. The video also notes that the alleged mass graves, according to the official story, have never been excavated, and that there is no report of techniques that are routine in archeology and criminal forensics ever having been applied to them, with the exception of a recent Polish effort that took scattered (and inconclusive) core samples.

On the burning of the corpses, *One Third* offers a filmed attempt to burn up a leg of lamb in condi-

tions approximating those of the Reinhard camps (the video is diligent in establishing that the open-air incinerations at Belzec and Sobibor are said to have taken place in the cold, rainy, windy winter months of 1942-43). The experiment amply contradicts the official fantasies, according to which the corpses flared up like scraps of carbon paper; repeated attempts to grill the lamb into ash are unsuccessful, despite the application of 45 pounds of wood and enough heat to warp the barbecue grill. A little calculation establishes that cremating the bodies of the dead at Treblinka would have required a quarter of a billion pounds of wood: As the narrator asks, how would this have been procured, where would it have been stored? Likewise for what would have remained from the incinerated corpses. Example: the narrator cites Germar Rudolf's calculation that over 15 million teeth would have been in the ground there.

Unholy Hoaxery

The cumulative impression of such scenes gives *One Third of the Holocaust* a sledgehammer force to those already disposed to question the standard version of Operation Reinhard, and must give serious pause to believers. It's not so much that this video hits the nail on the head every time—there is enough here by way of questions of emphasis or judgment for lively debate among revisionists—or even that it raises serious questions for the orthodox account: It's that *One Third* takes very good care to derive and present exterminationist assumptions from easily checkable authoritative sources on Operation Reinhard, and then test those assumptions in a manner that can be replicated to determine whether the filmmaker's, conclusions are warranted. This is of course the most effective way of acquiring and establishing information about the real world; the contrast to Holocaust "scholarship," with its reliance on revelations, mouthed by survivor hierophants, that fly in the face of physical reality, and its complicity in silencing its revisionist critics (a persecution briefly described in *One Third*) couldn't be clearer in watching this video.

One Third of the Holocaust is long, at four hours and fifteen minutes, but is broken into thirty segments that facilitate watching it bit by bit. Many revisionists will watch it at one sitting, however, for its creator is a showman with a fine sense of timing and a cunning instinct for the precise jab. *One Third* offers many sequences that demonstrate the power of video over the bare spoken and printed word in communicating complex ideas. To name just two, the video's episode on the main Nuremberg trial is a masterful example of editing the other side's photographs and film to expose the utter unreliability of the evidence offered there for Operation Reinhard, and a snippet of testimony from Adolf Eichmann about a diesel engine from a Soviet submarine used for gassing in one of the Reinhard camps provokes a visit to a World War II–vintage U.S. submarine to film just what such an engine would have been like (suffice it to say it would have been vastly larger and more complex than anything in the wildest descriptions of the "survivors").

As for the testimony of Eichmann, and that of Kurt Gerstein, Rudolf Hoess, and other supposed "perpetrators" of the Holocaust, *One Third* makes the case that it is in places so absurd that it must represent a deliberate effort by them to impeach their confessions with such absurdities. Whatever viewers think of that, most of the revisionists who watch this video will avidly accept its finding that the Holocaust allegations about Treblinka, Belzec, and Sobibor are a lie and a hoax. *One Third* is particularly good about underlining the libelous and obscene elements of the hoax, in particular the spurious accounts of the systematic slaughter of children, reminding us that the Holocaust is in many ways the biggest and most arrant ritual murder lie that the world has ever seen. For those who doubt the seriousness of that, this video presents an array of images documenting the staging and dissemination of the Holocaust lie, with Hollywood smarts and media complicity, in order to (among other things) brainwash America's youth and to infect the German of today with a paralyzing guilt.

While the current realities of distribution will pretty much restrict this video to revisionists (nearly all of whom will learn much), it may be the best tool yet for presenting the revisionist method to potential converts. As a pioneer, low-budget effort, *One Third of the Holocaust* contains its share of minor imperfections, from black screens that appeared now and then when played on DVD to a few lapses in German pronunciation). These scarcely impacted its effectiveness for this viewer.

At a time when revisionist production has been at low ebb, *One Third of the Holocaust* comes as glad tidings indeed. This video is a powerful and innovative addition to the revisionist indictment of the Holocaust in its own right, and, it is to be hoped, a harbinger of more and better things to come from its creator

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San Ysidro CA 92143

NEWS DESK

The CODOH News Staff

Germar Rudolf goes on trial in Germany

The 42-year-old chemist is accused of denying and belittling the wartime extermination of Jews by Germany's Nazi regime. He faces five years in prison. He was found guilty on similar charges in the mid-1990s. Rudolf argues that the court in Mannheim has no jurisdiction to judge the accuracy of historical events.

"No court has the right to decide authoritatively on complex historical matters," Rudolf told the court.

State prosecutor Andreas Grossmann told the court Rudolf had claimed on Web sites that Hitler's Nazi party had never given an order for the persecution of Jews and that the victims of concentration camps had died of starvation and typhoid. Rudolf also published a book in 2005 supporting these views, the prosecutor said, adding his office was seeking to confiscate around 110,000 euros ($141,000) in income Rudolf received from 2001-2004 through the sale of illegal materials.

Rudolf fled Germany after being found guilty in the mid-1990s of inciting "racial hatred." After spending time in Spain and Britain, he landed in the United States which deported him a year ago to serve his original jail sentence of 14 months. Sentencing in the second trial is expected by the end of January 2007.

As Michael Hoffman noted, the press is beginning to report that Germar is on trial for doubting homicidal Auschwitz gas chambers, not merely "hate." It is still not made clear that Rudolf was a Ph.D. candidate in chemistry at the Max Planck Institute and that his doubts about execution gas chambers are scientifically based.

Ernst Zundel waiting for his conviction by the Mannheim Court.

Ingrid Rimland distributed a brief, rather sad notice of what she expects to happen with Ernst. Commenting on the hearing held on 10 November, she writes: "There is nothing meaningful to be reported except to state that it was 'more of the same.' Repeatedly, the judge evoked the mantra of the 'obviousness' of the traditional Holocaust tale and refused to allow either expert witnesses or documentary evidence to the contrary.

"The word now is that a verdict – 'Guilty!' -- is going to be spoken within the next two hearings, and that it is going to be brutal in terms of time still to be served. Ernst has prepared me for weeks to brace myself for the worst. He certainly is ready -- there is not an inch he is going to give, for groveling is simply not in his nature."

Bruno Gollnisch on trial for suggesting a free debate on the Holocaust

Bruno Gollnisch, the deputy leader of France's National Front party, has been accused of "disputing a crime against humanity." For this so-called crime, Gollnisch, a member of the European Parliament has been put on trial in Lyon, France.

The charges in this case date back to October 2004 when Gollnisch said at a press conference that he did not "question the deportations (nor) the hundreds of thousands, the millions of dead... As for the way they died, there has to be debate." He went on: "I do not deny the existence of deadly gas chambers. But I am not a specialist on this, and I think we should leave historians to discuss it. And this discussion should be free." Gollnisch's seemingly moderate comments sparked uproar among Jewish and anti-racism groups.

So far Gollnisch's trial has been postponed three times over procedural issues. Gollnisch faces a possible year in prison if he is found guilty.

Reporters Without Borders, a special kind of bigotry.

Reporters Without Borders published its new report on "Enemies of the Internet."

The Internet enemies list includes Belarus, China, Cuba, Egypt, Iran, Myanmar, North Korea, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan and Vietnam. Worldwide, 61 people, 52 in China, are in prison for posting what the countries claimed was "subversive" content, the reporters' group said in its annual report.

The 13 countries "censor and block online content that criticizes them," the organization said in defining its protest. "Multinationals such as Yahoo! cooperate with the Chinese government in filtering the Internet and tracking down cyber-dissidents." The punishment for writing "a few counterrevolutionary articles" for foreign Web sites can be years in prison, it said.

Nepal, Maldives and Libya have been removed from Reporters Without Borders' annual list of Internet enemies. But there's an addition to the list, Egypt, where it said "many bloggers were harassed and imprisoned this year."

Reporters Without Borders believes that States such as Germany, France, Belgium, Switzerland, Austria and others are not "Enemies of the Internet" because they only imprison those who argue for a free press with regard to the Holocaust question.

Another bigoted "free-speech" organization.

OTHER STUFF

Readers of ***SR*** have responded so positively to the idea of collecting the eyewitness "testimonies" of Holocaust revisionists that I will have to have an associate editor to help work on the project. I can publish only a fraction of the submissions I have received in ***SR***, and only in their initial form. The fully worked out testimonies will go on CODOHWeb, on the Founder's Page. While I did not conceive of this project as being a book when I initiated it, that suggestion was made by several of you and I believe it is a good one.

I'm going to need help with this work, an "associate editor" if you will. You do not have to be a revisionist "scholar" to do this work. You have to have time, the interest, competency using a keyboard and a computer, and being Online so that we can communicate. If you are interested, please get in touch with me.

This year may have been the year that public acceptance of a role for Holocaust revisionism turns around significantly. It will not appear to be so for those who have family members and friends in prison in Europe for revisionist thought-crimes. But 2006 set the stage, and something has turned about.

For the first time, revisionism has a world-wide public audience throughout the Muslim world. They are not hiding their interest under a bush. For the first time important journalists in the West, publishing in the mainline press, have begun to argue that revisionists (while stupid and ill-willed of course) should not be imprisoned for their views.

The president of a major nation, President Ahmadinejad of Iran, announced openly that the Holocaust story is a "myth." It appears that the Holocaust Conference in Tehran is going ahead in December as announced. This will create a more significant story than the exhibition in Tehran of Holocaust "cartoons," which were not solely about the Holocaust, and in the event were largely suppressed in the West.

The conference, however, will produce words, and words are much more difficult to suppress than images. The words from the conference will spread quickly all around the world via the Internet. This will become a major story in the Western press, and it will offer us an instrument to further our aims of making room for revisionist arguments in the routine examination of the Holocaust story.

Revisionist film-makers are appearing one after another—next month we will publish yet another review of a new revisionist documentary. New writers are appearing, and old writers are coming back into the fold—to such an extent that ***Smith's Report*** will have to move to 12 pages in January. And that may not be the end of it. It depends on how much help I get, and how well I organize the work.

There is a good deal more going on, stuff that I will only be able to talk about step by step as we move along with it. But it will begin to happen soon after the first of the year. I'll be able to write about some of it next month.

I want—I really must—thank all of you who contributed to the special appeal I sent out last month. I didn't reach my optimal goal, but I got a good way toward it and I very much appreciate your support. I'll be okay. You'll hear more from me about this soon. But listen—thank you very much.

Here I am, about to write my last few words for the 2006 edition of ***Smith's Report***. Tomorrow is Thanksgiving, and then we are into the Christmas season. I wonder if I will be able to get a Christmas letter off? I rather think I won't be able to do it.

We are uncertain where we will spend Christmas. Paloma and Lil Brad, my wife Irene (I guess I can stop calling her "Alicia" now) and me. And Cyrano the parrot that Audrey left us five, six years ago, and the two Chihuahuas, and the mixed German Shepherd and mixed Australian something, and the couple dozen parakeets in their cages in the patio, the canaries, and this year the mice which have had the run of the place for months now, why we don't know. I kind of like the little buggers, but Irene doesn't, so they are now at risk for their lives. The season being what it is, I probably should not ruin it for you, but there we are.

I sincerely wish you and your family a fine Christmas, and a good New Year, with the hope that those among us who are in prison will defy the odds and soon regain their freedom and be able to speak freely, like men in a free society are supposed to be able to do.

Bradley

Smith's Report
is published by
Committee for Open Debate On the Holocaust
Bradley R. Smith, Director

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